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JULY 30, 1755.

THE SENTIMENTS OF A REAL PATRIOT,

On the SUBJECT of

National Grievances.

DUBLIN:

Printed in the Year MDCCLV.

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THE SENTIMENTS OF A REAL PATRIOT, &c.

IN my laſt I made ſome Remarks upon a Letter in the *Un——l Ad——r* of *July* 12. what then fell under Conſideration, was only the Preamble or Prefatory Part: A Preamble, that ſince the Day in which Societies for mutual Defence WERE firſt formed, and the Rights of Peace and War, were brought under Rule, has not been equalled in any Language. When an Alarm is given to a whole Nation, when a People already turbulent and factious, are ſolemnly called to ſtand to their Arms, *not to ſlacken their Pace, to keep up their Clubs, to attend them diligently, to ſupport their Friends at enſuing Elections, and to ſtand ſtedfaſtly and manfully to the Work*: The Mind naturally looks forward, for ſomething grand and important that is to follow; for my own Part, temperate and peaceful as I am, at firſt reading, I imagined that at leaſt ſome ſtrange Plot had been diſcovered,

ſome ſecret Conſpiracy againſt our Lives, Liberties and Poſſeſſions, was about to be diſcloſed, which had it ſucceeded, we had been no more a People. But as I proceeded, how odly and how agreeably was I diſappointed: The Mountain brings forth, and out comes ſomething more ridiculous than even a little Mouſe: A Liſt of what the Writer calls NATIONAL GRIEVANCES, but with ſubmiſſion to his noted Abilities, he might more properly have called them NATIONAL FIDDLE STRINGS, OR FOOTBALLS, *i. e.* ſomething for the Nation to play with; A national Grievance properly is ſomewhat, by which the whole or greater part of a Nation, already is or infallibly muſt be hurt, if it is ſuffered to go on or to continue; now it happens very unluckily for the Writer and his Friends, but very luckily for the Nation, that ſo far from the whole or the greater Part being either hurt or aggrieved, by any thing in this Catalogue, that I defy him or any Man elſe to ſhew, that the minuteſt individual in the whole Socity has to this Day, in any degree ſuffered by all, or any of them.

The Writer complains that though they had been printed twice before, they were ſtill read with indifference, which with reſpect to him, may be conſidered as *a Grievance*: After teazing the Publick ſo often, it is a hard caſe to be ſure, that no Body ſhould mind him: I expect therefore his Thanks and an acknowledgment of ſome Obligation for the Notice I am going to take of him: If anſwering this Fool according to his Folly, will not put me under the Suſpicion of being like unto him; I will in Charity to the Publick, to prevent him from teazing them again with Repetitions of the ſame odd Stuff, take them into Conſideration: To do this, I confeſs is to give both him and them more Importance than they deſerve, but, ſince all that they have to object or complain of, is here ſumm'd up, and exhibited in one View, it may poſſibly be of Uſe: If the Reader thinks otherwiſe, it is but one Inſtance of Impertinence, and for one he will excuſe me.

Let him only take with him this Caution, that in whatever Light we or they ſhould conſider them, they contain the Senſe only of a ſingle Man, at moſt of three or four factious Heads: Whenever the Nation comes to ſpeak in their repreſentative Body, it will undoubtedly be with Dig-

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nity and Gravity, without any thing light, trivial or ridiculous, the Matter will be important, the manner decent, reſpectful to their Sovereign, and becoming themſelves.

This premiſed we are upon equal Footing, we have a a right to Cenſure as well as he, and whilſt we do it with Impartiality, we may do it with Freedom.

(1.) The firſt in his Catalogue, is the Endeavour of our late Gov—or to ſcreen an Officer of the Crown.

If he will take it as a Compliment, this ſhall paſs as impolitick on the Part of the Gov—or, I by no Means contend that the Meaſure was right; Numbers however are to this Day in Opinion, that an attempt on one Side to ſave him, was the determining Motive with the Others to proſecute him. Be this as it will, the Man upon the Whole, was not of ſuch Significance, as to be a Subject of National Debate: And whatever his Deſerts were, all that was to be gained on one Side, or loſt on the other, was a little Popularity, which in the Courſe that Affairs were then taking, was too much to be hazarded, where the Iſſue could yield no Equivalent.

In the Progreſs however of this Debate, a Scene was opened that under ſkilful Direction might have turned the Scales; it let the Publick into a Secret and opened to their View the hidden Source out of which the Miſchief complained of GREW; and by whoſe Influence it was had and obtained: I appeal to many Gentlemen now in my Eye, what their Sentiments were of it, when the Foundation of this Miſcarriage was laid: What they ſaid, and what they thought, when they afterwards felt its Effects; if they will not own it now, they will at leaſt agree with me in this, that whatever was the Fault in the Man or the Adminiſtration, the preſent Gov—or has nothing to do with it, and whoever inſtructed this Writer to inſert it in his Liſt of NATIONAL GRIEVANCES, his Principals by making no mention of it in the late PRELIMINARIES, certainly conſidered it, in the Light we have here put it.

(2.) The Second in his Liſt "Is what he calls a new "Fangled Prerogative, which could do the Crown no real "Service, but would certainly do much hurt to the Peo- "ple."

A weaker Cauſe, or a worſe Advocate no Party ſurely ever had: If they will not part with the one they muſt bluſh for the other, and either find a better, or never mention it again; that a Man of ſuch noted Abilities, ſhould blunder at this Rate is very ſurprizing, I would almoſt lay a Wager, that even Sir *George*, as he calls him, knew more of Logic than he. If this new fangled Prerogative could do the Crown no real Service; how will he or any Man prove that it could do the People any hurt: From miſapplied Power only, any hurt can poſſibly ariſe, but where no Power is gained or granted, there can be no Miſapplication: If the Man's Inſolence was not ſo remarkable, his Stupidity would ſet him below our Notice: He not only contradicts common Senſe, but he contradicts himſelf. Hear him in 1749. "Its a maxim in "Law that a good Judge will enlarge his Juriſdiction: "And of all wiſe States, it has been the Practice to do "ſo? * Is it ſo?" He will oblige us then by telling us, how his M—ſty or his Miniſtry were to blame in this Matter.

The Truth is, till his M———y is impeached, and brought to account for the Exertion of his Prerogative, this Article can never with any Senſe or Conſiſtency be mentioned again; what they would not do with his *Conſent*, he has done without *theirs*, and they may Summons him to appear and anſwer for himſelf, when they will; in the mean Time till Trial is made, and Sentence paſſed, the Creditors of the Public, who have all been paid off, may be ordered to return to the Treaſury the Sums they received, and the National Debt both Principal and Intereſt may ſtand over as it was. Upon this Subject I reaſoned very ſeriouſly in my Laſt, and if my Reader is diſpoſed to be ſerious now, as in Truth I am not, I muſt refer him to that. Let the Nation however be properly apprized, whatever they reſolve before they begin, that this Point, as has been affirmed, was never ceded or given up, and I can aſſure them never will: *Doſt thou not think, thou rare Politician! That the Parliament acted wiſely and diſcreetly, by ſubmitting when they could not ſucceſsfully reſiſt? They have kept ſomething by ſubmitting, aſſuredly they would have loſt all by open and avowed Reſiſtance.* † But Circumſtances will vary, and the Situation of

* *Cork* Surgeon's Letters, No. II. p. 12. † Ibid. p. 13.

of the Kingdom may perhaps be altered, what would have been dangerous or imprudent in 1749, may now be prudent and ſafe; if it was prudent to ſubmit then, it may be adviſeable to Bully now, let every Man judge and ſpeak for himſelf. But let them judge with Diſcretion, for perhaps there never was a Time when it was more neceſſary.

(3.) The Third in the Liſt is a little Extraordinary, "The Commons who approved of their Conduct, were "repreſented as ripe for Rebellion and diſpoſed to caſt off "a conſtitutional Dependency upon *Great Britain*."

Say this were true, what has it to do here? Is it a National Concern, how a few Men are repreſented? If the Accuſation be falſe, and they can find their Accuſers, they have a legal Remedy, an Action will Lye, and they may ſue for Damages: But how does it appear that this was ſaid, I cannot imagine, that any Body whoſe Teſtimony was of any Account, would be ſo raſh or imprudent.

To repreſent the Gentlemen in the Oppoſition, as ripe for Rebellion I admit would be too offenſive to deſerve Forgiveneſs: I am content they ſhould all paſs for good Whigs and loyal Subjects, but for all this, honeſt Men may get into bad Company, and be ſometimes led aſtray, which is all that I believe was ever inſinuated in the Caſe, all too, that angry as they are, they have to charge to their Enemies.

It may not be improper however, to remind ſome Gentlemen, that both before and ſince that Repreſentation was ſaid to be made, ſeditious Scriblers have thrown out Words, *if not containing rank Treaſon, yet as near Treaſon as Words could be.** And that to repreſent ſome People as diſpoſed to caſt off a Conſtitutional Dependency upon *Great Britain*, might bear ſome Defence: Not the Commons, the Infection of this Poiſon we are perſuaded will never reach them; but when I conſider, that here a factious and turbulent Spirit is ſtill kept up, and a very loud and awakening Call at this Time is given to the Nation *not to ſlacken their Pace*, that the Meaſures of the laſt Adminiſtration be they right or wrong, were all in conſequence of Orders from his Majeſty's Council, where he conſtantly preſided, and that no one previous Act was done without the Sanction of that Auguſt Body, I ſee methinks ſome Reaſon why others might ſuſpect it, tho' I do not.

* *Cork* Surgeon's II. Letter.

In 1749, when this Identical Scribler would have had our Friends on t' *other Side*, believe, that the Suſpicion was juſt, there was not, as we all know, the twentieth Part of the Reaſon. *Then*, the Infection had ſpread no farther than the Purlieus of this City, *now* it has run like a Gangrene thro' the whole Kingdom: *Then*, we heard of no Seditious Remonſtrances from diſtant Boroughs; in 1753, they came rolling upon us in Shoals. *Then* no feigned Connection between the Intereſts of this Country and our Colonies Abroad, to raiſe general Diſguſt againſt Government in both, was heard, or was thought of; *Now* it is become a common Topic of Chat in all their Clubs, and one conſtantly in their Liſt of Toaſts. *Then*, there was a *Diſtinguiſhed Man of noted Abilities*, to oppoſe and ſuppreſs Riots, and to check the growing Inſolence of Mobs; *Now* we have the ſame Hand and the ſame Pen labouring to encourage and urge them on; *Then* Caution and Modeſty were Doctrines in Vogue, *Now* they are exploded, as fit only to be taught to Slaves by Tyrants. In Sum, let the Cauſe be removed and the Suſpicion will Ceaſe: Till this is done, it is not fair to complain: The Queſtion is not what Men in Fact are, but what they give us reaſon to believe they are: As long as Men put on Bears Skins, the Dogs will Bark, and to be angry at them for doing ſo, is abſurd.

(4.) The Fourth Article is very notable and every Way worthy of the Men and of their Pretenſions, "Packets "were detained abitrarily, and a Packet Boat ſtopt."

Strange Pains ſome Men are at to make themſelves Ridiculous! What wonderous Shifts to make up a Catalogue of Grievances! It brings to my Thoughts what I once heard from a *Scotch* Clergyman in the Pulpit; after giving three good Reaſons, as he thought, to prove his Point, he told the the Congregation, that he had a Fourth, *but in Troth it was no worth Mickle*: Had our Writer been as ingenuous, he would have told us the ſame, that only to make a round Number, he had thrown this in. It is the firſt Inſtance I apprehend wherein the Power of a Government to detain a Packet Boat was ever brought into Queſtion. In Complaiſance to this Gentleman, hereafter I hope they will adviſe with him, in all ſuch Emergencies, if Expreſſes ſhould at any Time go unknown to him, it may be inconvenient, to his Affairs, and as often as this happens, we ſhall have a new *National Grievance*: But it

was done arbitrarily: Very well. To act arbitrarily, to be ſure, is wrong, but I thought to act arbitrarily, had been to act againſt Law: Now, after turning over the Statute Book, I cannot find a Law againſt this; but ſome I find from which the Power may be fairly inferred. But ſo it is, when a Spirit of Diſaffection has got into the Blood, you ſee, my Friends, what an Appetite its Acrimony will raiſe; it will kick at nothing, the coarſeſt Fare will go down, every Thing they meet will be ſwallowed and digeſted.

(5.) "Six Servants of the C—wn, he tells you, Mem-"bers of the Houſe of C—mons, were diſmiſſed from "their Employments."

Had the Number been doubled, many are of Opinion, that leſs Trouble had enſued; ſince the more gentle ſome are, the more refractory others; and Tenderneſs on one Side begets Obſtinacy and Preſumption on the other. With us theſe Things have been but rare, and all Rarities at firſt raiſe ſome Wonder, which Familiarity wears off. In another Part of his Majeſty's Dominions they are ſo common they paſs unregarded; there Men are turned out and taken in, with the ſame Indifference as Cards at Piquet, and no one troubles his Head about it. In all the Liſt of Grievances exhibited by the Long Parliament of 1641, where nothing was omitted, that by the moſt forced Conſtruction could be called a Grievance, I do not remember that this was ever mentioned: In the next Edition therefore of this Catalogue, I adviſe them either to ſtrike this out, or to give up the Appellation of PATRIOTS; for as long as it fills up the Chorus, and in every Lamentation makes the Burden of the Song, People will believe that it is the only Thing that ſticks with them.

"But they had, it ſeems, in Offer to be reſtored or ſa-"tisfied by Equivalents." This is, on many Accounts, liable to Suſpicion, and without better Authority ſhould not be believed: In the Light it is here put, it would be a dangerous Precedent, becauſe Oppoſition hereafter might be taken for the high Road to Preferment, and to abuſe a Man's Betters, the likelieſt way to be conſidered by them. Accounts there are of Times when this Game has been played with Succeſs, but under ſuch a Prince and ſuch a Government it can hardly obtain, becauſe there can be no Occaſion for it. The way now to Favour would ſeem to be by DESERT: This I will venture to ſay, without the Preſumption

ſumption of pretending to know the Secrets of the Cabinet, that however others may deſerve to be conſidered, whenever a general Amneſty or Act of Grace is to paſs, there will probably be an Exception to our Author. Whether his Principals would make it a Point to have him reſtored, I much doubt; old Enmities, tho' ſeemingly ſuſpended, for Reaſons of State, are rarely ever obliterated, never quite eradicated.

(6.) The next Article refers to the "Fate of the Linen Bill;" a Falſhood that has been forty times over conſidered and anſwered; and which, tho' it had been true in the Manner it was reported, is very improperly introduced here, becauſe the Evil apprehended has been long ſince redreſſed, and Gentlemen were allowed in that Matter both to carve and to help themſelves.

(7.) "That a Secretary, a military Man too, took large "Fees not warranted by Precedent."

Had the Writer in a general Way, without pointing at a particular Perſon, ſet forth this as a Caſe neceſſary, and becoming the Wiſdom of Parliament to examine and to regulate, he would have deſerved Attention, and perhaps Thanks: No Caſe, I am ſenſible, requires it more, none in his Liſt half ſo much. Let the Inquiry be made into every Branch of the Eſtabliſhment, Civil, Military, and Eccleſiaſtical, and he ſhall have my Concurrence. Every where Fees are unreaſonably multiplied, every Day growing to exorbitant Exceſs; however, till this is regularly ſet about, to ſingle out one Caſe as a Subject of National Grievance and Complaint, is malicious, mean, and ungenerous. In no Inſtance would I endeavour to excuſe Extortion or Oppreſſion, yet as this particular Caſe is aggravated and inflamed, and that the ungenerous Motives for doing it are ſo well known, ſome Particulars fairly urged in Excuſe will not be improper to mention.

1. The Fees taken, however large, were not, as he ſays, without Precedent; a Precedent in a Caſe exactly the ſame, and in the ſame Office, had been made by his Predeceſſor. 2. It does not appear (the contrary is true) that he ever had a Thought of claiming them, till he was informed by the Clerks in the Office, that in Right of that Precedent, and ſome others upon their Books, they were his Due. 3. In Strictneſs, no Body was aggrieved or hurt, becauſe from the Commencement of the Augmentation, to the Day when the Order took Place, more had ariſen than paid thoſe Fees,

which

which in Cases of this Kind, it seems, is ordinary, and designed as a provisional Fund for the Discharge of such Fees, that there may be no Stoppage or Deduction afterwards. 4. When the Case was made known, they were freely and voluntarily returned, and by Restitution in all Cases Equity is satisfied.

" That the Augmentation was granted at the Instance " of the Commons is true." But if the Writer's Passion did not always out-strip his Reason and Judgment, he would never have mentioned this; because every Body knows that this was an irregular Step: The Thing was proposed the Session before, and had been carried into Execution, had not the very Gentlemen, who now so eagerly seized the Opportunity of ingratiating and recommending themselves to a little vain Popularity, advised the Government that it could not be done, till Application was first made to his Majesty, and it came recommended from the Throne, for which there was not Time left before the Close of the Session, and so was put off to the next. This is the true State of that Matter. and in this View, what Honour it reflects on one Party, or what Disgrace on another, every Reader is at Liberty to judge; let them judge with Candour and the Complaint will cease.

(8.) " That certain Persons of the highest Rank, and " others of accidental not hereditary Interest, incessantly " interfered in Elections for Members of Parliament."

The Person of accidental not hereditary Interest, here pointed out, is very well understood; but that he ever interfered in Elections is a Matter of Suspicion only, without Proof. What Pains on a certain Election to find Proof was taken is likewise known, and how badly they succeeded is also notorious. After such unwearied Labour to make this Person odious to the Nation, it were incumbent upon them at last to speak out, and tell us if they can, what it is that this Man has done to deserve it, in what he has offended; this has never been, I apprehend, cannot be done; if it could, I am positive it would be done, especially when demanded of them by a Person of still higher Rank, who had a Right to be resolved, in the Situation he and they stood; till they do it, it will be ridiculous to shoot any more of their Arrows at this Mark, if they do, they will recoil and wound only themselves. His Friends do say, now at least after such an Eclarcisement have a Right to say in his Behalf, *that neither against the Law,*

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not againſt the Temple, nor againſt Cæſar *hath he offended any thing at all.*

That others of high Rank and Character have occaſionally interfered in Elections, to their Honour, and we think to the Kingdom's Advantage, is and may be confeſſed. What Perſon of Rank and Character in the Kingdom has not? It is a common Concern; it is every Man's Right who has Property and Intereſt in his Country. I am very well appriſed that this Writer and his Friends would make a Monopoly of Elections, and by that Means draw all the Power into their own Hands: In Fact this had been done, and for a Series of Years gone on very proſperouſly, and if by the interfering of ſome of high Rank they have been at laſt arreſted in their Progreſs, the Nation has, and probably will have, more Reaſon every Day to rejoice. In the courſe of theſe Papers it will appear, that wherever they did interfere, it was always in Behalf of the Rights and Privileges of Electors; and the many notorious Inroads made upon thoſe Privileges, the Manner in which they had often been imperiouſly controuled, and wantonly ſported with, ſhewed that it was high time to change Hands, and either to put Affairs into the old Conſtitutional Direction, or tamely and paſſively ſubmit to the arbitrary Sway and Controul of one Man: If in the Alternative the former has been choſen, and in ſpite of all Connections and Attachments the Choice, after various Struggles, has at laſt been crowned with Succeſs, we have thence the true Ground and Reaſon of all the Noiſe, Strife, and Debate with which we have been plagued. *Hinc illæ Lacrymæ!* The leaſt, the loweſt Degree of Candour and Ingenuity, would make every Man fairly own this, and openly ſpeak it out, that this is all we have been contending about; and this I undertake to prove, and to ſhew is at this time abſolutely neceſſary to be purſued, till it is fully and finally accompliſhed.

Let certain Gentlemen look back, and reflect upon what they have formerly ſaid and done in the courſe of theſe Debates; how often in this Competition they have changed Sides, when by Intereſt, when by Popularity, and when by Pique to one, or Affection to another, they have been carried back and forward, and if they do not bluſh for their own Inconſiſtency, they will ſurely with leſs Free-

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dom arraign and condemn Measures in others that they never scrupled to pursue themselves.

(9) "That Libellers were retained to asperse and ca-
"lumniate the House of C—mons and the Constitu-
"tion, &c."

This is in the Style of a common Strumpet. To hear a *Clodius* complaining of Adultery, or a *Gracchus* of Sedition, is pleasant; after encouraging and licensing, as far as they had Authority, all the dirty abusive Libels that had been scattered through the Kingdom: Though this Writer very fortunately, in this Instance, has singled out the most sedate cool Piece that was written on either Side, without a Word of Invective in it, or any thing that implied Censure of any Man. We appeal to the Reason and common Sense of Mankind, and desire them to point out, in any Paper written on our Side, a single Sentiment or Sentence that is inconsistent with the common Principles of Liberty upon which our Constitution was founded, and finally perfected at the Revolution: If they would call us further back, and expect we should join to play over the old 1641 Game, we are free to own, that we neither like the Principles nor the Measures; and whatever Pains some Apostates may take to recommend and give them Credit, we hope they never will prevail, or become fashionable in this Country. Upon the Subject of Libels I have only to observe farther, that the Person who wrote the *Adv*——r of *May* 31. will do well to look to himself, and never trouble his Head with threatening his Opponents, till the Danger of being called to Account for that and other Offences of his own blows over.

(10.) "That to complete the Iniquity, the Misrepre-
"sentors did advise and procure a sudden Prorogation,
"&c."

They did so; but not as he says by misrepresenting, but by representing truly the distracted State to which the Violence of some unruly Spirits had driven us. What Insult was offered to Government, even in the Person of our Go-v—or, and what Menaces were daily thrown out, cannot yet be forgotten; and it should be remembered, that by the Opposition given, even his M——y was incensed; and if by repeated Provocations that Resentment had then been raised, there was no saying how the Consequences might affect us. In this View, therefore, it may be considered,

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whoſoever adviſed it, as done with a kind and friendly Intent. Some, it is true, there were, even among ourſelves, who diſapproved of the Meaſure, who not apprehending the Conſequences, or ſlighting the Efforts of impotent Malice, or meaning perhaps the Ruin of their Enemies, concluded it had been better that they had got Rope, and been allowed to go on; but whether they were right, I am no competent Judge; this only I know, that whatever was loſt by it to the Nation, may be ſoon eaſily ſupplied to the Content of every Man, who does not think his private Malice of more Conſequence than the National Safety. *Et publica ruina malit cadere quam ſua proteri.*

Thus, my Friends, I have gone through this extraordinary Liſt, and upon every Article have impartially given you my Opinion; it is Time and Paper you will ſay miſſpent, for there is nothing in any or all of them that deſerves to be conſidered. Whatever your Opinion of the Facts may be, in this you will doubtleſs agree with me, that nothing could be more imprudent, nor ſeemingly carry a worſe Deſign, than the publiſhing of them at this time. It is imprudent, becauſe one unavoidable Effect of it muſt be, to raiſe Jealouſy and Diſtruſt in our G———r, that as we parted on bad Terms with the laſt, we intend to begin upon the ſame or no better with him, and reſolve, that unleſs *We* are humoured *He* ſhall be uneaſy. This is the Light in which I underſtand it, if it be taken in a more favourable Acceptation by his Excellency, it may be well for the Nation; but it is more than any Man deſerves, who either adviſed or encouraged the printing of it at this time. Let the Gentlemen who adviſed it tell us, if they can, what rational or good Purpoſe it can ſerve? To the general National Intereſt it is moſt averſe, for that is to be ſerved only by moderate and peaceable Demeanor. Is their own ſeparate and diſtinct from that? As ſuch, undoubtedly, they conſider it, or they never would have thought of ſuch an Appeal: The legal Guardian of our Rights they could not hope to oblige by it: In the mildeſt Conſtruction therefore it muſt paſs for a Proof, that a little tranſient vain and idle Popularity, is in their Account of more Conſequence than his Favour or Good-will: What then are we to infer, but that here is a formed Deſign to Extort by Violence, what has been hitherto refuſed: This is what at preſent we only can collect from it, they have a Right to

explain

explain themſelves, and when they do, perhaps I may change my Opinion.

Before I conclude, let me preſent to my Readers Thoughts, the Obſervation of an Ingenious Foreigner: Writing of the Affairs of *France*, during the Minority of *Lewis* the XIVth. he has this ſenſible Remark, * *That it is never ſafe to offend thoſe whom we have not the power to Deſtroy*: It matters not to inquire into the Caſe he was upon, but ſeriouſly to apply it to our own. In the Dependent State we are, it will for ever be dangerous Policy to exaſperate and offend our Governors: It never can be in our power to deſtroy them, but a Time very poſſibly may come when it may be in their power to deſtroy us: If you will take the Writer's Word, whom I have all along been conſidering, this has been uniformly the Intention of every chief Go——or we have had, ſince the Day of his Majeſty's Acceſſion: Our preſent one tells us that he comes with a contrary Deſign, to Heal and to Unite, and however prone ſome may be to ſuſpect, it is ſurely too ſoon to give him the Lie.

If this Obſervation fail of its Effect, I find another quoted by our † Author that might be of Uſe. Speaking of the Conduct of the *Iriſh* Parliament in 1692, he tells you that their *Stiffneſs* to the Lord-Lieutenant, *and thro' him to the King*, made many honeſt generous Hearts ach for fear of the Conſequences. And a great Man from the other Side wrote to his Friend upon that Occaſion, thus: "It is now here a buſy Time, and not ſo much leiſure for "Reſentment, as would doubtleſs be expreſſed at another "Time, and will be remembered till ſuch Time comes—"My Lord-Lieutenant's Deportment on the late Acci-"dents is thought worthy of the Character he ſuſtains: "The moſt natural Conjecture to be made, is the diſre-"liſhing of that Station, and that if he comes over, he "may be ſucceeded *by ſome rougher Hand*: Nay poſſibly "the Parliament on this Side, may take Occaſion from "what is paſt, to propoſe thoſe Laws, which they think "fit, and to make them binding there." *I ſpeak as to Wiſe Men; Judge ye what I ſay.*

* *Benſ. Prioli, de rebus Gallicis.*

† *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote II. p. 13.

FINIS.

explain themselves, and when they do, perhaps I may change my Opinion.

Before I conclude, let me present to my Readers Thereby, the Observation of a Foreigner upon the Writing of the Affairs of France, during the Infancy of Lewis the XIVth. He has this tenfible Remark, "That it "never [illegible]

Right. It matters not to inquire into the Calculation upon, but seriously to apply it to our own. In the Depraved State we are, it will for ever be dangerous Policy to emasculate and offend our Governors: It never can be in our power to destroy them, but a Time very possibly may come when it may be in their power to destroy us: If you will take the Writer's Word, whom I have all along been considering, this has been uniformly the Intention of every chief Co——or we have had, since the Day of his Majesty's Accession: Our present case tells us that he opposes with a contrary Design, to Ideal and to Unite, and however prone some may be to subpeg, it is surely too soon to give him the Lie.

In this Observation tail of its Kind, I find another quoted by every Author that might be of Use. Speaking of the Conduct of the Irish Parliament in 1690, he tells you that their Supply to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Three "to the King, made many honest generous Hearts ach for fear of the Consequences. And a great Man from the other side wrote to his Friend upon that Occasion, thus: "It is now here a busy Time, and there is much Jealousie for "Retrenchment, as would dou[illegible]ly be expressed at another "Time, and will be resented till such Time comes—— "My Lord Lieutenant's Deportment on the late Accidents is thought worthy of the Character he sustains: "The most natural [illegible] to be made, is the diffe- "lining of that Station, and that if he comes over, he "may be succeeded by [illegible]: Nay possibly "the Parliament on this Side, may take Occasion from "what is past, to provide further Laws, which they think "fit, and to make them binding there." What is it

Mr. Hughes reads it,

* Real Proofs of reduced Gentry.

† Civil Surgeons Antidote. p. 15.

6 DE 58